The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,939.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on the 9th May 1871, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May.	Leave Tuticorin	May.
„ Ratnagherry	10	„ Colombo	18
„ Vingoria	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Nagapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Gogalipore	28
„ Cochin	15	False Point	29
„ Alepee	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellcherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

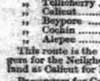
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on the 8th of May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month,	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	38	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	49	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£26	£12- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, *and vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., *ov*rweight 7s. per cwt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

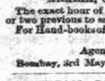
GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

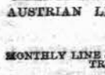
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.



THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Dumalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.



THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 365 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500 ; 2nd class Rs. 300 } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 402 ; 2nd class Rs. 225 } Wines.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 6th May, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,150 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will Leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON ... „ ... „ 600 „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,684 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. Ware, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez.....£30

Ditto Brindisi.....£40

Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE

1st class to Suez.....£ 30

2nd do. Liverpool ..... „ 30

do. do. London ..... „ 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD CANNING, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of BERLIN, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAST, Captain John Collandar, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at TARWADDY, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, as above, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman, changing his Residence, consisting of Glass, Crockery and Plate ; Ware, Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Chiffoniers, Round, Dining, and Drawing Tables, Chequtra Cornering, Easy, Arm and Dining-room Chairs, a large Looking-glass, Bagatelle Board, complete, a large Blackwood Bedstead, 3 light Hanging Argand Lamp, Flower Vases, Screen, Bed-room Furniture, &c., &c.

The above is open to view.

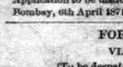
Hummum Street, 5th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 6th June.)



THE Magnificent Steam-ship CITY of BRUSSELS, (London and Brazil Royal Mail Company), 1,281 tons register, and 250-Horse Power, will sail about 6th proximo. Having been built for the Passenger Trade, she has a splendid Saloon and exceptionally good Cabin accommodation.—Apply to

Bombay, 4th May 1871. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

NOTICE.—A Native Boat alongside the s. s. TRENT, having SUNK yesterday, by which 94 BALES of COTTON—marked N O, CMJ (in a triangle),1871—were LOST, Parties picking up any of these Bales in the Harbour are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co,

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1871, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1871.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5TH to the 20TH of MAY 1871, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dumnies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December 1870, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, to SHAREHOLDERS registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 600. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS AND FOR KHANDALLA AND LANOWLEE.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 24th April 1871, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE NAREL at 8-25 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 11-2 A.M.

Ordinary and Return Tickets will be available by this Train.

The First and Second Class Coupon Tickets, which will be issued up to the end of May next, will also be available by this and other Trains.

They are issued at the following Reduced Fares :—

First Class, Rs. 24.

Second Class, Rs. 13.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back ; at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return trip ; one Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets for Narel, Khandalla and Lanowlee issued before 31st May next are available for the return journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,

POONA,

SHOLAPORE,

PANCHGUNNY,

KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

MONSOON SUPPLIES

FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from residents in out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON & GARTH, MOIR, &c., And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAMS

FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.

FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.

SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.

BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.

JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.

CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.

COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.

ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.

CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.

INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.

CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.

CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.

PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.

CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, COMPREHENDING

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz., from	18 8	to 28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shipment)	36 0	to 44 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11 0	to 36 0
GREEK WINES	20 8	to 48 0
HOCKS Sparkling and Still	21 0	to 44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19 0	to 27 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	21 8	to 38 0
SHERRIES (White's Unequalled Wines)	22 8	to 48 0
BRANDIES (of best brand only)	18 0	to 40 0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	18 0	to 22 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18 0	to 24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18 0	to 21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1 4	to 5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE, imported through THE SUEZ CANAL ; bottled by STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz. per doz.	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz. ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz. ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked ditto	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz. ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS ; BY GUINNESS, BARCLAY, and WHITE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credits. Rs. a.
PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz. per doz.	3 14	4 2
Do examined and repacked ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked ditto	6 0	6 8
H. WHITE & Co.'s celebrated brand at ditto	5 8	6 0
Do in original Casks—QUARTS, examined and repacked, ditto	5 12	6 4

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION,

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen, sin le Magnums and double Magnums and Split Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. * 36, 34, and * 39 per dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.

STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 24, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.

STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.

SPEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.

CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.

CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.

SHERRIES, Rs. * 22, 24, 27, 29, and 60 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.

MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.

VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.

PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.

CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.

SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.

BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.

TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)

BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.

SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.

LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.

BEER—Stone's Bottling, Guards and Pints.

Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

AITKEN'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.—SUPPLIES of this favourite BRAND are received monthly, and fresh importations in splendid condition can always be had, retail, from the following Dealers, viz :—

Sorabjee Rustomjee Batlywalla.....Parsee Bazaar Street.

Muncherjee & Eduljee Bazonjee ..... Do.

Jamsetjee Nowrojee.....Allahbaug.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Clicquot ... „		Rs. 32 per doz.
G. H. Mumm & Co. ... „		„ 28 „
STILL HOCKS :—		
Liebfraumilch ... „		„ 20 „
Marcobrunner ... „		„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer ... „		„ 24 „
Johannisberger ... „		„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...		„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule ...		„ 45 „
CLARETS :—		
Chateau de Frands ... „		„ 16 „
Vray Canon ... „		„ 18 „
Chateau Larose ... „		„ 22 „
Chateau Leoville ... „		„ 24 „
Chateau Lafite ... „		„ 28 „
BRANDY :—		
S. W. S. 1868.. ... „		„ 18 „
S. W. S. 1865 ... „		„ 20 „
H. and C. Balaresque ... „		„ 22 „
Gaultier Frères ... „		„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères ... „		„ 28 „
ITALIAN WINES :—		
Sicilian Claret ... „		„ 7 „
Do. Sherry (Marsala) ... „		„ 12 „
BEER :—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases...		„ 6 „
Vienna Beer, Louwentials, in 4 doz. cases		„ 6 „
OLIVE OIL :—		
Genuine Italian ... „		„ 8 „
LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, VERMOUTH, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.		
CANDLES :—		
In the North German Confederation, Sperm quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.		
Saloon Candles at 6½ nr. per packet of 6.		
Carriage „ 6½ „		

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th April 1870.

NOTICES.

HOCKIN'S PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the ease with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar. ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings ;

TANDUM HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings ;

SINGLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings ;

RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS ;

BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ;

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE ;

SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO :

NUMDAS ;

HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY ;

SUNDRIES ;

SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hopleumeurom, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J. A.—(in monogram) as engraved, Adams' Small Arms Company, 291, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Colabas and Framjee Cowasjee Prose shares at rates quoted. Government Paper closed advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Equal to Rs. per Share.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	c. s.			
120,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
24,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,600 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
19,000	500	166·5	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
5,250	1,000	nil	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	nil	12 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
41,000	200	all	10 p.ct.	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	250	nil	nil	Chartered Bk. of I, & C	150
32,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	162
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs 20	Colaba Land Co	1,690
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	159
2,000	2,000	2,000	Nil	Masegon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	19 1.5.	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,800
300	2,500	all	20 p.c.	Allinace Spinning	2,963
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	975
1000	150	150		Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,8.5
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,065
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,040
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,870
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,270

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
2,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Bl'd'g Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Prescher & Co	415
3,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	160

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,500	85	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	20
95	191	Do.	China	1
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do.	1s. 11⅝.
Do Documents	4 Do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 100s. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99
Four and a-half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Yates, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Drew, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Maitland, Officiating Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.
Fisher, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Lucknow.
Bates, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Infantry, from sick leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 4.

Blood, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major R. Mallaby, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Shewell, or until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Maude from furlough.

Captain A. W. Turner, 56th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Lieutenant Colonel Warden, officiating as Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Shewell, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, to officiate as Quartermaster General, during the absence of Colonel Gell, or until further orders.

The following temporary arrangements are made, pending Lieutenant Colonel Shewell's return to duty from furlough :—

Colonel G. R. S. Burrows, officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, to officiate as Quartermaster General, and Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Morris, officiating Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General.

The furlough to Europe granted to Major General J. Fordyce, commanding Sirhind Division, by G. O. dated 26th April last, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the condition of clause 2 of G. O. by the Government of India, No. 952, dated 22nd October 1801.

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Carwar Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs.

Colonel J. C. Grave, C. B., Commandant 3rd Regt. L. C., is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Magazine Sergeant Edward Hogan to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 3rd March 1871, vice Gawthorne, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor Alexander Graham to be Acting Conductor and Magazine Sergeant John Neill to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 29th April 1871, vice Bather, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

30th Regiment N. I. (Jacob's Rifle).—Pay Havildar Jummund Khan is appointed to be Jemedar, from the 30th March 1871, vice Sew Pursad Sing, deceased.

Ensign F. D. Raikes, 66th Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Staff Assistant Surgeon B. T. Girand is brought on the strength of H. M.'s British forces in this Presidency from the 22nd instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

General Orders Nos. 173 and 174, dated respectively the 19th February and 1st March last, are cancelled, and the undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Captain A. B. Hepburn, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant A. G. E. Wilder, General List, Bengal Infantry.

The services of Captain J. F. Forbes, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major J. D. Vallance, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Assistant Apothecary J. Lawrence, No. III, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Military Department, and appointed Hospital Assistant G. T. Cruz, No. 4.4, is appoint d for duty in the Bombay Marine.

Captain G. B. Simpson, Staff Corps, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Jowan has been appointed to act as Assistant Secretary in the Political Department, during Mr. Ryan's absence on leave, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadoor Dyaram Mayaram, First Class Subordinate Judge, Kulladghee, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Senior Assistant Judge of Kulladghee from 28th September to 26th October 1870, 31st October to 1st December 1870, 2nd to 11th December 1870, and 2nd January to 6th March 1871.

Atma Chugunlal Harjeewandass, Probationary Mamlutdar of Matur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kaira district.

Azum Bulwunt Shitaram Naik, B.A., Mamlutdar of talooka Indapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Poona district.

Captain F. P Bartholomew to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District, vice Major Coles, or till further orders.

Mr. George Hewett to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Colaba District during the absence on leave of Captain Portman, or until further orders.

Dr. Bhau Daji, Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st May to 10th June 1871.

Under the provisions of section 4 of Act V. of 1871, Mr. C. Lake, Marshal of the Common Jail of Bombay, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Dr. Bhau Daji, of until further orders.

Mr. G. H. Johns, an Assistant Collector and Magistrate F. P. in the Kaira district is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

In supersession of Government Notification, dated 15th Febuary last, it is hereby notified that the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has appointed Mr. William Adams to be pro tem. Head Assistant to the Prothonotary of the High Court in addition to his own duties from the 15th February 1871, until further orders, and that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the said appointment from the said date.

Surgeon G. C. Bell, M. D., Superintendent of Mahableshwur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Sattara district.

Messrs. John Jardine and John Nugent respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Under Secretary to Government in the Judical, Political, and Educational Departments and of Secretary to the Council of the Government of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. W. Paton, Deputy Collector at Hyderabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Hyderabad district.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th April 1871 to the 5th instant, both days inclusive, previous to his availing himself of the furlough for two years granted to him in Government Notification of 30th January last.

Mr. Furtabrai Jaichundrai, Kotwal of Jobee, and Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kurrachee district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is transferred to the Kaira collectorate.

Mr. Narayen Bicosjee is appointed probationary Native Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and graded as a Deputy Collector of the fifth class.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Branch Registrar General in that province until further orders.

Mr. Behmonjee Eduljee Mody is appointed to act as Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Dalzell has passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati.

Lieutenant H. J. Bawle, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. R. G. Oxenham and K. M. Chatfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and the Principal, Elphinstone College, on the 17th April 1871, before office hours.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd May, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant F. E. Pelle, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wind Subaltern on probation.

Captain H. L. Walter, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 20th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Wall performed the duties of Garrison Surgeon at Asseerghur from 31st March to 21st April 1871, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list have been admitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the gratuity and medal for long service and good conduct :—

Sergeant Henry North, Saluting Battery, Bombay. A silver medal and gratuity equivalent to £6.

Farrier Sergeant William Saunders, Army Veterinary School. A silver medal and gratuity equivalent to £6.

Erratum.—With reference to that portion of G.O.C. No. 255 of the ultimo, relating to Lieut. Chisholm, 59th Foot, for 'Overland' read 'Via the Cape.'

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

49th Foot.—Captain G. Shirley, to remain in England from 16th August 1871 to 15th February 1872, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Major, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, J. Rose, to England, from date of embarkation for 15th months, on private affairs.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Francis, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, from 1st to 31st May 1871, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

66th Foot.—Captain T. E. Soady, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwar, 1st May, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Captain Stack, 1st Light Cavalry, for 30 days, from the 5th instant, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Canes	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolms & Colc bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1's. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale.	
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per Ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Virago (s)	Brown	London, April 19.
	Lord Canning	Bentley	London, Jan. 10.
	Simla (s)	Anderson	Suez, April 22.
	Indus	Kerr	Liverpool, Dec. 16.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Baringa	Williams	Falmouth.
	General Havelock (s)	Dewrie	Malabar Coast.
	Berar (s)	Lunham	Trieste.

The following vessel obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Esk, Evans, to Falmouth and Bremen.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship Jerpore, McMillan, to Liverpool.
Brig A. R. Hydro, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast and Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sunda, to China, &c.
Ship Prince Oscar, to Liverpool.
Ship Nimrod, to Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April			
30	Madura	...	London.
	Europe (s)	...	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hydrabad, 4 cases hardware, M Futta.
Lorne (s), 20 cases copper sheets, Alsen Riebe & Co; 1 case brandy, 1 case sherry wine, and 2 cases port wine, Grendon Tippett & Co.
Helen Scott, 2 casks tal, C Nowrojee.
William Fairburn, 200 bundles hoop iron and 600 bundles sheet iron, B Kessowjee.

FROM LONDON.

Atlanta (s), 14 cases moselle, Payne & Co.
Dilharee, 40 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Sam Mendel, 8 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Nelson, 28 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
H A Brightman (s), 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Wellesley (s), 10 cases port wine, Payne & Co.
The Tweed, 10 cases chablis and 12 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.
Lorne (s), 2 packages tin ware, Bolton & Co; 6 cases lamps, Eduljee Sons.
Prince Oscar, 7,631 Swedish bar iron, Stenhouse & Co; 7 cases c meertines, John S Elmore & Co; 32 cases glassware, R B Hobbs; 1,790 plates spelter, N and B. Wadia & Co; 8 cases eau-de-cologne, N Ardaseer and Son; 40 boxes brandy, E Manuckjee Setna; 50 casks beer, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Challenge (s), 53 bales cotton, G Vujashunker; 1 bales cotton, D Ramnook; 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 52 bales cotton, G Balakchan; 91 bales cotton, N Gunesdass.
Jeypore, 100 bales cotton, C Jusraz.
Robert Kerr, 12 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.
Baron Macaulay, 107 bales cotton, H Jaitha; 2 bales cotton, E Amoolnok; 500 bundles gall, R Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, S E Sassoon.
Gatinois, 500 bales cotton, J Trobhowan; 80 bales cotton, H Capoorchund.
Americana, 66 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 107 bales cotton, H S M Essa; 100 bales cotton, P Nensey; 150 bundles ambahuldee, M Sewjee.
Euxine, 114 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Khan; 200 bales cotton, J Noormoned.
Western Isles, 55 bales cotton, C Goculbhoy; 20) bales cotton, N Poonsey & Co; 9 bales cotton, L Naron; 500 bundles gall, C Vithul.
Andaman, 225 bags linseed, E Mooljee; 103 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
St. Fillans, 750 bundles linseed, S Mooljee.
Hannah Law, 170 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 200 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Helen Scott, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Ashgrove, 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
William Fairburn, 700 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Prince Oscar, 480 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Trent (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ardaseer and Pestonjee; 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 2 bales cotton, Young & Co; 62 bales cotton, P Bhanjee; 50 bales cotton, C Petamber; 300 bales cotton, W & A. Graham; 66 bales cotton, B Alladhubhoy; 325 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.
Romania, 101 bales cotton, S Motecall; 55 bales cotton, N Achuleair; 52 bales cotton, V Poonsee.

FOR LONDON.

Barham, 700 bundles gall., H Veerjee.
The Tweed, 150 bags turmerick, S S Momed.
Columbian (s), 20 pieces E cloth, A Yazul.
Oriental, 380 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 250 bales cotton, Jules Seligfried & Co.
Hydrabad, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
France, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 2 robbin cardamom, H Cassum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 52 bales white twist, C Bomanjee & Co; 147 bundles sharkfins and 6 bundles fishmaws, P Damjee.
Sunda, (s), 50 bales cotton, L Rujubally.
Australia (s), 14 bales mule twist, D Vussonjee & Co; 8 bales cotton, R Caloosam; 77 bales cotton, B Aberchund; 130 bales cotton, J Poerbhoy; 53 bales cotton, H E Habib; 36 bales cotton, C Jusras; 60 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy; 26 chests M opium, Kessonjee & Co; 14 bales cotton D Veerjee; 104 bales cotton, H A Noormoned.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 32 chests M opium, R Caloosam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Challenge (s), 53 bales cotton, G Vujashunker; 1 bales cotton, D Ramnook; 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 52 bales cotton, G Balakchan; 91 bales cotton, N Gunesdass.
Jeypore, 100 bales cotton, C Jusraz.
Robert Kerr, 12 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.
Baron Macaulay, 107 bales cotton, H Jaitha; 2 bales cotton, E Amoolnok; 500 bundles gall, R Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, S E Sassoon.
Gatinois, 500 bales cotton, J Trobhowan; 80 bales cotton, H Capoorchund.
Americana, 66 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 107 bales cotton, H S M Essa; 100 bales cotton, P Nensey; 150 bundles ambahuldee, M Sewjee.
Euxine, 114 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Khan; 200 bales cotton, J Noormoned.
Western Isles, 55 bales cotton, C Goculbhoy; 20) bales cotton, N Poonsey & Co; 9 bales cotton, L Naron; 500 bundles gall, C Vithul.
Andaman, 225 bags linseed, E Mooljee; 103 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
St. Fillans, 750 bundles linseed, S Mooljee.
Hannah Law, 170 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 200 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Helen Scott, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Ashgrove, 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
William Fairburn, 700 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Prince Oscar, 480 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Trent (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ardaseer and Pestonjee; 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 2 bales cotton, Young & Co; 62 bales cotton, P Bhanjee; 50 bales cotton, C Petamber; 300 bales cotton, W & A. Graham; 66 bales cotton, B Alladhubhoy; 325 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.
Romania, 101 bales cotton, S Motecall; 55 bales cotton, N Achuleair; 52 bales cotton, V Poonsee.

FOR LONDON.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 32 chests M opium, R Caloosam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MURPHY—April 6th, Mount Joy Square, Dublin, Henry de la Poire Murphy, Esq., late of Bombay, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEVER—April 21st, at Russelcondah, the wife of James Lever, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a son.
PEMBERTON—April 28th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain D. S. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, of a son.
RICKARD—April 24th, at Masulipatam, at the residence of her father, Colonel Moberly, R. E., the wife of Assistant Surgeon F. M. Rickard, of a daughter.
SHEPPARD—April 27th, at Ghazeepoore, the wife of Surgeon T. W. Sheppard, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENSON—ACHARD—April 25th, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Rev. J. Colgan, W. P. Stephenson, third son of Colonel Stephenson, Canterbury, to Adolphine, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Achard, Madras.

DEATH.

HENSLOWE—April 29th, at Sultanpore, Oudh, Maud, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henslowe.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

THE protracted character of the contrast between France and Paris appears to strike the public mind with surprise, and we read in the English papers of three weeks ago, not only predictions that Paris would soon be captured, but that the 200,000 Germans, said to be on the north and east of the capital, could take it rapidly and with ease. The reason of the public misapprehension is that the strength and uses of fortifications are not understood, and that, as a rule, nearly everybody forgets the fact that regular works can be defended by untrained men. Now the bastioned enceinte of Paris is as strong as the science of thirty years ago could make it; and provided the defenders stood to their guns the best regular troops in the world could not surmount the obstacles unless the way had been prepared by the methodical application of breaching artillery to the walls, and of mines to the counterscarp. In the case of Paris the Commune has the immense advantage of all the outworks and obstructions built up by General Trochu, and it is tolerably manifest that the presence of these outworks, beyond the fronts of fortification running from Auteuil to Les Batignolles under Montmartre, have prevented the Nationals from pushing a regular attack on the side they have selected. From Auteuil to the junction of the Seine and Marne the enceinte is protected or was protected, for Issy is reported to have fallen, by the southern detached forts, and the field works connecting them. In like manner, the presence of the Germans on the right bank precludes the Nationals from attacking the east and north fronts, but as the Germans do not interfere they give a certain security to both parties, since while they hold the Commune in check and cut it off from the country, they also free the Commune from apprehension. No doubt, the Germans, if they were ordered to interfere, could batter the enceinte, from the powerful forts, and direct regular approaches towards the walls anywhere between Vincennes and St. Denis. But as they are quiet the battle must be fought out on the south and west. Were the soldiers of M. Thiers never so well trained, led and supplied, therefore, they would fail before the walls, until those walls have been breached, or until the courage of the defenders gave way, or some point of the defences was treacherously surrendered, or until famine exerted a sway never known to fail. As the defenders are full of fight and seem to be well supplied with arms, and watchful against internal treachery, it does not seem probable that Paris will yield, except to a regular attack or famine. The latest news, the abandonment of Fort Issy, is a good augury for the success of the Nationals, since with the southern forts in their hands, the enceinte on that side would be at their mercy, and by organizing two attacks, one supported by Valerien, the other by the southern forts, they would master the enciente at some point in a very short time. Once through the formidable walls, the fall of Paris would be a question of street fighting, and the probability of this murderous kind of warfare is the worst feature in the future prospect. If we have rightly apprehended the difficulties of the protracted nature of the operations is explained, and no surprise ought to be felt that even up to this date the Nationals have not been able to wrest from the Commune the strongly-fortified capital of France.

IN defending the new measures of taxation now introduced by the Council, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield remarked that it was no new thing that the people should pay for their police, as under the native Governments, and also formerly under our own, the ryots paid a regular contribution in money, grain or both to the village officers who took the place of a regularly constituted police force. There is such a conclusive answer to this line of argument that it is necessary to do no more than state it to dispose of it altogether. Whenever the survey rates are introduced into a village the villagers are then and there informed that all the various "huks" or perquisites levied from them by village officers are to be levied no longer. The rates as introduced are to include all payments except an extra cess, which was introduced by Act III. of 1868 for raising a fund for local purposes. It would, then, be manifestly a breach of faith to make them pay for police *on the ground* that they are exempted from these payments to village officers, when such exemption is one of the conditions of their holding land under the Revenue Survey system. It is a mistake to suppose that the agricultural classes are not those who have the burden of municipal rates. The large majority of the inhabitants of the towns under ten thousand inhabitants are cultivators. The municipal revenue in all, or nearly all, these towns is mainly derived from two sources—a house-tax and octroi duties on all articles consumed in the town, from neither of which imposts is any class exempt. The hon. gentleman's argument will therefore, we think, not hold good as far as it applies to making Municipalities pay for their own police. Again, although the "huks" are greatly reduced, still many of the same village servants are still dependent on voluntary contributions for a livelihood. Every village has its staff of ramooses and jaglis or puggees—the name differs in various parts of the Presidency—whose functions are those of a village police, and are paid by voluntary contributions levied on the people, with, in some districts, a small aid from Government. There are also those useful public functionaries, the Mahars, who act as guides to travellers, carry the revenue when collected to the talooka treasury, and perform many quasi-police duties in addition to their special functions of village-scavengers. These, too, are paid by a contribution of grain paid by the people, and since that contribution has been made voluntary, the result has been an endless series of quarrels between the servants who object to work for nothing—an objection with which we can all sympathise—and the villagers who, being human, do not care about paying more than they are obliged to. These quarrels are usually settled, as far possible, by the personal influence of the district officers, which is always used on behalf of the parties who undoubtedly perform many onerous duties, for which they in common justice should receive payment. It is not therefore a fair statement of the case to say that contributions which were to be levied have entirely ceased, that they have decreased and materially decreased is true, that they are nominally no longer enforced is true also, but as a matter of fact a staff of village police is kept up in every village mainly by contributions levied from the cultivators. We entered on this subject at some length last year, and we then advocated that these village Mahars and Jaglis being the cheapest servants a township could employ should—at any rate in the larger villages—be regularly employed as municipal servants and receive some fixed emolument. Undoubtedly when men are assembled together in large villages or towns some expense in carrying out sanitary measures and in establishing a police is necessary, and we have always thought that the great mistake of the smaller Municipalities has been that instead of using the framework of the village community already to hand, they have one and all ignored the existing machinery and employed a cumbrous and comparatively highly paid "establishment" of karkoous, peons, and what not. The village watchmen form, when well organised, a capital village police, and men in the Volunteer service is now. At the same time, it is quite true that, if the public expects to have its Volunteer service perfectly armed and equipped, thoroughly disciplined, and always ready to take the field at a day's notice, with all its preparations for a campaign in perfect order, it must make up its mind to pay the men well for such hard work. In fact, if we want the Volunteers to be soldiers, we must hire them at the market price. Only a small proportion of the present force would join the service on such conditions, and its popularity would soon be a thing of the past. It may be well, then, for Mr. Cardwell to form his reserve for the army without meddling with the organisation of the Volunteers at all, for the men do very well, and with a good spirit, the work to which they are now set, and the institution and maintenance of the force have been invaluable in extending a knowledge of the use of arms and the elements of drill among the rising generation. Of course, it would be a different matter if military service were made compulsory on all Englishmen. That measure would solve at once all the military difficulties, but while the nation rejects it, the Government ought not to run the risk of destroying a service which prevents the military spirit of the people of this country from quite dying out.

You will see in yesterday's *Times* a curious letter of remonstrance from General Balfour against Sir Richard Temple's boast, that the military expenditure of India this year is less than it has been in any one year since the mutiny. This statement is, says General Balfour, perfectly correct. The absolute expenditure is less, but relatively it is greater because it is spent on a much smaller force. In fact, the military expenditure is, according to the general, larger by three millions than it ought to be, considering the reductions that have been made in the European garrison of India. But did not Sir W. Mansfield—now Lord Sandhurst—account for much of this increased expenditure in the speech in which he pointed out the alarming growth of the amount paid for the non-effective services? This amount must go on increasing—there is no help for it—unless some means can be devised of getting rid of the host of unemployed officers whom the costly blunder of amalgamation left the country to provide for. The late Sir Henry Durand is said to have sent home a paper showing that the Staff Corps will cost India some twenty millions sterling; and it would be a judicious thing for the State to try whether some saving could not be effected by buying up the claims of officers who, to their own intense disgust, are now bound to go on and do nothing on full pay in India when they would be quite content with a small pension at home.

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 14TH APRIL.

ABOUT six o'clock yesterday morning, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 14th ultimo. The Simla left Suez on 22nd April, and Aden on the 27th. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain W H Yates
Mr C M Dick
Mr H C Mance
Lieut-Colonel R Ranken
Lieut J Dow
Mr C N Dick
Mr W Phillips

Mr J J Adler
Mrs Radford and four children
Mrs Braxton and child
Mr G T B Browne
Mrs Wooler and three ayahs
Colonel Hunter
Dr Bolton.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mons Oscar Got
Mr J D Robinson
Mrs E East

Lieut-Colonel C E Bates
Mr S R Turnbull.

FROM SUEZ.—Miss Jurmer and ayah.

FROM ADEN.

Mr C Dinshaw and servant
Mr M Ruttonjee
Mr Nemechund and friend

Mr P Dossabhoy and three natives.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 14TH APRIL.

THE Commune still holds its own outside, as well as within, the walls of Paris. The assassins and robbers, as the Versailles journals call them, have now been masters of the capital for nearly a month; yet M. Thiers cannot comfort the lovers of order with anything better than promises that the Government will act "when the time comes." It is not surprising that sceptics should be already asking whether the new plan for taking Paris is likely to be more successful than Trochu's famous plan for breaking out. Thiers has not one weapon which served the Prussians well—the power of cutting off the supplies of food—for the Northern and Eastern railways are in German hands, and will be kept open for traffic as long as the Communists choose to respect the terms of the convention with Germany. The Versailles Government has, ther

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE ESK, 497 tons, Captain W. G. Evans, will sail to-day for Falmouth and Bremen with a cargo of 2,820 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP LORD CANNING, 1,485 tons, Captain H. Bentley, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. BERAR, 740 tons, Captain R. D. Lunham, sailed yesterday for Trieste via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,500 bales of cotton, and Mr. R. Hunter as a passenger.

THE SHIP INDEX, 600 tons, Captain R. Kerr, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 851 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE SHIP JEYPORE, 1,495 tons, Captain H. MacMillan, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,819 bales of cotton, 119 bales of wool; 1,000 cwts. of galls, 165 cwts. of coir yarn, and 3692 cwts. of hemp.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. and Mrs. B. J. De Lorraine, and four children, and thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. CITY OF BRUSSELS.

ONE of the passengers who left Bombay by the above-named steamer has forwarded to us copy of a letter addressed by the passengers to the captain:—

S. S. City of Brussels, off the Mersey, 12th April 1871.

DEAR SIR,—We, the passengers on board this ship, before leaving her, desire to express our thanks to you for the exertions you have made during the voyage to promote your personal comfort, and secure harmony among the whole company. This acknowledgment is the more due from us, as we are aware that this result has been obtained by the sacrifice of your own convenience and at considerable cost to yourself.

If the opinion of unprofessional persons is of any value on such a point, we beg to assure you that we appreciate the assiduous attention you have given to the discharge of your duties as commander of this vessel, which under all circumstances has secured the thorough confidence of those who have entrusted their lives and safety to your skill and conduct as a seaman.

While we hope that the success of this voyage may be an augury of those you may in future make, we subscribe ourselves your sincere well-wishers.

(Sd.) J. Gilbey Stuart, M. A., Senior Chaplain B. E. E.
J. W. Watson, Major, B. S. C.
E. H. Scott, Major, Bengal Staff Corps.
Decrus W. Wise, B. S. C.
Thomas Diver, M. D.
Claremont Daniell, B. C. S.
David Young, M. D.
S. R. Williamson.
J. S. Haig.
S. Sanders.
Georgiana F. Berkely.
J. P. Macfarlane.
Ed. Colliver.
P. W. Steer.
R. A. Ellis.
B. Ellis.
M. Reid.
S. Cates.
A. M., Wight.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON 3RD MAY 1871.

PRESENT:—Captain H. F. Hancock, R. E.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Narayen Wassoodewjee, Esq.; the Municipal Commissioner; and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

The Committee proceeded to consider the revised estimate of Income for the current year submitted by the Municipal Commissioner with his memorandum (A), dated 1st instant.

HOUSE RATE.

The Budget Estimate was ... ...Rs.	7,20,395
Revised ditto is	7,14,790
Reduction... Rs.	5,605

The Committee fear that even the reduced estimate is too sanguine, and would reduce the estimate to Rs. 7,10,000.

WHEEL TAX.—A slight increase in the Budget estimate is expected; the revised estimate may stand at Rs. 2,52,000.

TOWN DUTIES.

Budget Estimate was ...Rs.	5,50,680
The Revised Estimate is	5,50,680
Reduction... Rs.	3,00,000

there will be a falling off of Rs. 4,077 on the Budget estimate, viz., less—

House Rate ...	Rs.	5,605
Police Rate ...		3,695
Halalcore Cess ...		1,965
		11,175
Deduct, viz., more—		
Water Rate...	Rs.	6,182
Wheel Tax ...		687
Lighting Rate ...		229
		7,098
Total falling off...	Rs.	4,077

I concur, and have adopted his figures.

The Market and Slaughter House revenues show a considerable increase. The actual realizations for the year 1870 amounted to Rs. 1,80,000, which I have adopted as the income for 1871, to which is added Rs. 22,000 (being the cost of the meat train from the 1st May), which the dealers are paying (in addition to the slaughter fees) for the carriage of their meat.

The gross income for 1871 is thus estimated by me to be Rs. 30,56,216, or Rs. 3,64,982 less than the Budget estimate of October last.

I have gone through every item of expenditure (see appendix C.), determined to reduce wherever possible; the result is that reductions have already been made, of are in progress, in the following items:—

Storekeeper's Establishment, a reduction of Rs. 355.

The Health Officer having been warned in time of the probable deficit, did not take advantage of the increased grant of Rs. 30,000 allotted to him for 1871, but has, on the contrary, on being urged, effected economies throughout the first quarter as the result is that, taking his actual expenditure for the first quarter as the basis of the expenditure for the year, there will be a saving in the year, on the two grants for Halalcore and Conservancy Departments, of Rs. 49,204.

The Health Officer has also reduced these establishments, so as to effect a further saving up to the end of the year of Rs. 8,319, thus making a total reduction of Rs. 57,523.

The following are the details—

HALALCORE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendence ...	Rs.	1,200
Labour ...		11,000
Stores ...		880
Contingencies ...		500
		13,280
Less—Increase on account of feed of cattle ...		1,200
Net reduction...		12,080

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendence ...	Rs.	1,200
Scavengering ...		6,000
Bunder Establishment...		624
Conservancy and emptying of town sweepings at Coorla...		15,500*
Stores ...		4,800
Feed of reserved bullocks ...		8,000
Contingencies...		1,000
		37,124
Further reductions effected by Health Officer...		8,319
Grand Total...	Rs.	57,523

In the item of MARKETS there is a *bond fide* reduction of expenditure in the year of Rs. 1,935, caused by improved arrangements regarding the meat trains, and the removal of offal, and Rs. 1,200 on account of stores. This is in addition to Rs. 22,000 recovered from the dealers for the cost of carrying their meat from 1st May, which sum has already been noticed on the revenue side.

In the item of CEMETERIES, there has hitherto been an expenditure of Rs. 12,095-6-0 only, viz., Rs. 11,200 reported by the Select Committee of Hindoo Justices and Rs. 895-6-0 for Hearse Establishment. It is not anticipated that the Select Committee aforesaid will insist on further expenditure during this year, and there remains only to add Rs. 4,114-10-0 for the regular Hearse Establishment to the end of the year. The result is a gross saving of Rs. 18,677-8-0 on this item. Unfortunately, expenditure had already been incurred, which rendered it impossible for me to retrench more than Rs. 2,500 from the grant for the Agri-Horticultural Society.

I stopped the work of "Fencing three unfenced Municipal Tanks" from current revenue (Rs. 3,486), and a saving on the grant was effected on the following works of boundary walls and approaches to new Armenian, Jew, and Hindoo Cemeteries. Matoongah.

... ...Rs.	1,554	0 0
Road to Dead Cattle ground at Matoongah.	363	8 0
	Rs. 1,917	8 0
Causing an aggregate saving of...	Rs. 5,403	8 0

The Director of Public Instruction having already, on the faith of the grant of October last, established certain schools at an average monthly cost of Rs. 650-12-8, I have desired him to restrict his expenditure to that sum during this year, and the result will be a saving on the Educational Grant of Rs. 2,189.

I have already urged upon Government the necessity for a great reduction in the grant for the Contagious Diseases Act. I am of opinion that the almost exclusive application of the funds for the maintenance of the Lock Hospital, to the exclusion of the general requirements of the city (as at present constituted by me) by the Health Officer, Rs. 10,000 should suffice for the municipal contribution for the hospital, and this would leave a saving of Rs. 20,000 on this grant.

In the matter of expenditure the following reductions have already been made:—

In Fire Engine Branch for 7 months ...Rs.	3,000
Pay of 20 men discharged from 1st May.	1,500
Total... Rs.	4,500

The Committee consider that the anticipated increase may be safely counted upon, and that the Commissioner's revised estimate may be accepted.

HALALCORE CESS.—There is an anticipated reduction in the yield of Rs. 1,965, corresponding with the decrease in the yield of the House Rate. The revised estimate Rs. 2,14,758 may be accepted.

WATER RATE.—There is an anticipated increase in the yield of the Water Rate of Rs. 6,182. This appears to be borne out by the actual receipts, and the revised estimate Rs. 3,86,182 may be accepted.

POLICE RATE.—A slight falling off is expected in the yield of the Police Rate, owing to the reduced value of house property, amounting to Rs. 3,695.

The Government imperial contribution of Rs. 97,905 is, it is understood, to be withdrawn, as already reported to the Bench.

These items reduce the revised estimate to Rs. 2,47,827.

The revised estimate of the yield of the Lighting Rate may be accepted at Rs. 2,47,690.

If the Committee's views are adopted, the estimate of income will stand as under—

Municipal Fund...	Rs. 21,85,041
Water Rate...	3,86,182
Police Rate...	2,47,827
Lighting Rate...	2,47,690
Total Rs....	30,66,740*

The revised estimate of Expenditure has next to be considered. The Commissioner has proposed to Government to forego for the present year a payment of Rs. 43,750 on account of proportion of missing Vehar Water Works Instalment, and shows in his memorandum that actual reductions to the extent of Rs. 1,16,281 on the Budget grants for the year have been provided for as shown below—

Storekeeper's Department ... ...Rs.	355	0
Halalcore Department... ...	12,080	0
Health Department	45,443	0
Markets and Slaughter Houses...	3,138	0
Cemeteries	18,678	0
Agri-Horticultural Society ...	2,500	0
New Works from Current Revenue.	5,965	8
Primary Education	2,189	0
Contagious Diseases Act	20,000	0
Police	6,500	0
	Rs. 1,16,281	8

The total grant for the year was Rs. 32,80,626. A further grant of Rs. 90,000 appears to be indispensable on account of the Vehar dams. Adding this sum and deducting the amount of the above reductions, the total grant would stand at Rs. 32,54,344.

There will still remain, therefore, a deficiency of Rs. 1,43,364 to be met, supposing the Government of India forego the payment of Rs. 43,750, which is uncertain.

The Committee would propose, in addition, the following reductions—

Kerosine Lighting to be struck out ...Rs.	10,009	
Contagious Diseases Act, balance left by Commissioner to be struck out ... „	10,000	

The Committee do not see their way to recommending any further reductions in the cost of carrying on the service of the Municipality, but they would strongly urge upon the Bench the following measures—

1. That with reference to section 221 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871 down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871. This would give a saving of Rs. 67,496.

2. That an application be made to the Legislature to repeal section 3 of the Municipal Act, whereby the Bench is compelled annually to set aside 2½ lakhs for drainage purposes, on the ground that no drainage scheme has yet been determined upon, and that the Municipality are not, under present circumstances, in a position to stand this heavy drain on their resources.

Should their application fail, of course it will be absolutely necessary for the Bench still further to cut down the grant for the Health Department, Primary Education, and Vaccination, should they intend to bring the expenditure in the year within the income.

H. F. HANCOCK, Capt., R. E.,
4th May, 1871. Chairman.

MEMORANDUM BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Appendix B. shows the Budget Estimate of Income, as contrasted with the Revised Estimate based on the actuals of the first quarter ending 31st March 1871.

This shows a deficit on the Town Duties of three lakhs. The actual receipts in the month of April were Rs. 39,598-11-9, against Rs. 56,026-9-1 in April 1870, thus making the revenue of the first four months of 1871, less than in same months of 1871 by Rs. 1,02,650.

In this estimate I make allowance for a saving of Rs. 3,000 in the cost of collection of town duties.

The item of Police shows a further deficit of Rs. 97,905, being the amount of the Government contribution which is to be withheld.

The Assessor reports that in assessed rates and taxes

* See Appendix D.

* The Committee is, of course, familiar with the facts regarding the Coorla contract for unloading town sweepings, but it may be well to recapitulate them. The first contract with Messrs. Glover & Co. was entered into in 1865 by the late Board, and expired on the 1st May 1868.

On 3rd August 1867, I urged upon the contractors the fairness of reducing their rates.

They consented to do this from the date of the termination of their contract.

I informed the Finance Committee on 25th January 1868, See Proceedings of the Finance Committee. when Messrs. Glover & Co. had an interview with the Committee.

Tenders for three years were duly invited, and Messrs. Glover See Proceedings of the Finance Committee. & Co.'s tender, at very reduced rates, was accepted, and notified to the Finance Committee and the Bench on the 1st May 1868.

This last contract expired on 30th April last (three days ago), but long before this Dr. Hewlett and I had arranged to do the work departmentally when the contract expired, and the contractors had been duly warned.

The reduction plainly could not have been made sooner.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21:—

Raghoo Jairaz and Muthooradas Raghowjee, who lately traded as general merchants, under the name and firm of Raghoo Jairaz and Muthooradass Raghowjee.

Pucharia Munsey, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Curumsey Nensey and Canjee Anundjee, under the name of Curumsey Nensey, now a Gujarati writer.

Tar Mahomed Hajee Arbi and Esmail Hajee Hoosein, who traded in Bombay and Calcutta as general merchants under the name and firm of Hajee Sallay Mahomed Arbi.

Peerbhoy Ebramjee and Husonally Peerbhoy, the first named insolvent is a contractor and the second a labourer.

Girdhur Gopal, a broker.

Hyder Ally Moola Adumjee, a ropemaker.

Chundcolal Guneshdass, a broker.

Balgovund Pranjeevundass, formerly a broker, and now a Gujarati writer.

Syed Nadur bin Shaw Meeya, a fitter.

Lucknoo Bhimjee, a cotton samplur.

Gopinath Sewlal, a broker.

Shreecrustna Witoba, a tailor.

Limjee Dinshaw Dawur, formerly a godown-keeper, and now unemployed.

Domingos Alphonso, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store Department.

Rumnoo Rutonsey, a dealer in ghee, oil, rice, &c.

Dada Suntoojee, a bricklayer.

Dawraz Luckhumsey, a broker.

Bhoola Oriram, who lately traded as a dealer in grain, in partnership with Javersing Palasing, under the name of Bhoila Oriram.

Roopa Laximna, a milk seller.

Alfred Judge, a clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Luximon Casinath, a goldsmith.

Sudanund Mucoondjee, a clerk.

Pestonjee Rustomjee, a time-keeper in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Hormusjee Adairjee, formerly a blacksmith's shopkeeper, now unemployed.

Silanoo Adam, Mahomed Adam and Sarabace, widow of the late Adum Tyeb, the first and second named insolvents are dealers in Europe articles, and the third is unemployed.

Jaoe Koobar Jaithoram, a priest.

Luckhumsey Rowjee, a general merchant.

Menon Jacoob Hajee Elias, a general merchant.

THE ABYSSINIAN ABANAS CROWN.

THE following terse reply by the Under-Secretary of State for War to the Abyssinian Prize Fund Committee is in the correspondence on this subject printed on April 18:—

"December 8, 1870.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of October, inclosing copy of a correspondence which has passed between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the trustees of the British Museum, and Colonel Milward, as the representative of the prize committee of the late army in Abyssinia, on the subject of the proposed purchase, for a sum of £2,000, of a gold crown and Amulica taken at Magdala by the late expedition, and requesting that the Secretary of State would urge the 'justice of the claim' upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In reply, I am to state to you that Mr. Cardwell has no power to compel either the trustees of the British Museum or the Treasury to authorize the payment in question, and he does not feel himself entitled to interfere with their decisions respectively. I am to add that Mr. Cardwell desires that letters written, especially in so peremptory a tone, to public departments on business not within the province of this department, may not be dated from the War Office.—I have, &c., EDWARD LUGARD.—The Abyssinian Prize Fund Committee."

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT ON DARWINISM.

IN addressing the members of the Edinburgh University Philosophical Society, Principal Sir Alexander Grant criticised the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin in its relation to mental philosophy. He said: "There is nothing atheistical in Mr. Darwin's work; on the contrary, it might be described as a system of natural theology founded on a new basis. But the book contains also a theory of the origin of the human mind. Mr. Darwin's theory is that the human mind, with all its capacities and characteristics, is the result of the development, without a break, of the dim sensations of a mollusc. In this, then, there is a psychological hypothesis implied that there is no difference in kind but only in degree between the functions of the reason in contemplating necessary truth and those of the most elementary sense, perception. Such hypothesis cannot be safely maintained by natural science, unless philosophy proper will give her sanction to it. But all those who maintain that there is a difference in kind between the higher mental faculties and the lower will be justified in recording a protest against a theory which, by reducing them to a common origin, makes them homogeneous. Mr. Darwin admits, or rather claims as an argument in favour of his own theory, that many of the lower animals have a language by which they communicate to each other such ideas as they care to express. The answer to this is obvious. The animal had an impulse to express only certain ideas. The expression for those ideas was attained by its species long ago, and there is no impulse to go beyond. The beast or bird has signs or sounds to express warning, encouragement, call, wooing, love, joy, anger, defiance, fear, and perhaps a few more simple emotions or ideas. Its brain is large enough or refined enough for the entertainment of these ideas in association with certain signs or sounds, but has no development further, because language is not the cause but the expression and effect of the mental powers."

A VISIT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PARIS, Monday, April 10.

EVENTS seem to be drawing to a climax. At such a moment everything connected with the leaders of the present movement cannot fail of especial interest. This afternoon I called at the War Office, where the head-quarters of the celebrated Comité Central are now established, with the intention of asking the members of that body to afford me information concerning the general spirit of the present Revolution, and their opinion with respect to the present situation of the capital. Having stated my desire to Citoyen Moreau, who was in company with two other members, that gentleman replied, "You have asked me straightforwardly to give you details of the Revolution of the 18th of March. I will do so with pleasure." "Before proceeding further," I rejoined, "it is right to state that my object is to publish in the English press the observations you may make." The member of the Comité Central then proceeded as follows: "The world is aware of the sufferings endured, the courage displayed, as well as the incapacity and treason of our chiefs, during the siege." "You will excuse me," I observed, "for asking on what ground you charge the Government of the 4th September, afterwards ratified by public vote, with treason." "The Republican system would not suit their views—from it they had nothing to hope for, with respect to personal interest or *intérêt religieux*. By delivering France to Prussia, they hoped to killed the Republic, which they feared would be consolidated by victory." "There is one expression of which you have just made use," I replied, "which I do not understand—*intérêt religieux*; to what does that refer?" "The expression refers to General Trochu, who is a Breton of well-known bigoted principles, and to Jules Favre, who is a member of the College of Jesuits. Not having succeeded in carrying out their object by degrading France, they have resorted to the most horrible means in order to gain their end—civil war. They have not even feared to place cannon in the works thrown up by the Prussians, and thus for a second time they have subjected the capital to a siege. On the 13th of March they attacked Paris in the streets with troops and mitrailleuses. The people rose, it is true, by order of the Central Committee, but this was the order we gave: 'Que personne ne tire. Si les troupes faisent feu, repondez on sommant de deposer les armes, et ne ripostez qu'apres une seconde decharge.' The people did not fire a single shot. The imposing masses were sufficient to terrify the Government. The Government fled."

"You will excuse me," I exclaimed, "for suggesting that your statement is not in accordance with what I witnessed at Montmartre on the morning of the 18th of March. I saw the lifeless body of an officer of Chasseurs a Cheval lying on the ground, and a person with whom I conversed, and who said he was a member of the Central Committee, declared that, when some firemen left their ranks to join the National Guards, the gendarmes fired on them, and that then the Guards fired in return." "No," the Citoyen replied; "the people did not fire at all. The person who said so was not a member of the Central Committee; he probably was a member of the Belleville Committee. At any rate, the order given by the Comité Central was in the terms I have stated. The Government having left, we could not organize a government ourselves, and therefore established the Commune. The Committee installed itself at the Hotel de Ville in order to provide for the necessities of the moment and to prepare for the Communal elections. It has loyally performed its functions, and, after eight days' exercise of authority, it has resigned its authority into the hands of the Communal Council, which has proceeded exactly along the lines laid down by the Central Committee. The Committee has not attempted to usurp the functions of the Government, but has simply done its duty, and has prevented the bloody futile attempts of Admiral Saisset, and has presided at the elections which the city of Paris demanded. It has neither attempted any act of government, nor issued decrees; it has simply protected the right of Paris to administer her own affairs."

"There are some acts which have been committed since the 15th of last month, however, which to me, a foreigner, appear incomprehensible," I rejoined. "In the first place, with respect to the clergy. You have declared that Church and State shall henceforth be separate. If then the Church has no connection with the Government, why have you arrested the Archbishop of Paris and other priests? You declared liberty of the press, and yet you have suppressed all journals expressing views different from your own. Moreover, you abolish the conscription, and yet you force all men, married and unmarried, between the ages of 19 and 40 years, to bear arms, although they may entertain convictions totally antagonistic to your own. Thus you do even permit liberty of opinion." "With respect to the clergy," was the reply, "they have been arrested as hostages, as security for the Church property, which belongs to the nation," replied Citoyen Moreau; "but you must bear in mind that none of the acts to which you have alluded have been committed by us. They have been decreed since the 26th of March, when the Commune assumed the reins of power. The Comité Central approves of no repressive measures. I am now speaking personally, not authorised by my colleagues, but I believe they entertain the same views as myself." One of the citizens present here said, "No, you speak for all of us, we are of the same mind." The earnestness with which the members spoke convinced me that they really disapproved of many acts which have been committed since the installation of the Commune.

Anxious, however, to obtain their opinion concerning an act which has called down the indignation of Europe on the heads of its perpetrators, I said, "The first page of the present revolution was stained with blood; I do not allude to the collision between the troops and the people, but to an act which in England has been considered murder—the deaths of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas." "With respect to that," replied the Citoyen Moreau, "we are innocent: the Comité Central only became acquainted with the fact on the day succeeding that on which the Generals were executed. General Lecomet commanded the troops sent to attack the National Guards. However guilty he may have been, the Central Committee had absolutely nothing to do with his death, as well as with that of General Clement Thomas. I swear that no condemnation of any kind had been pronounced by the Central Committee. We have also been blamed for the arrest of General Chanzy. That officer was arrested simply on account of being the only General sufficiently popular in the army to be made use of as a *drapeau* of civil war. We can indeed, his word of honour that he would not serve in France for the next six months, except against a foreign enemy, should a fresh war break out. He pledged his word, and was immediately released. People call us rioters. I ask of those who thus speak of us if rioters can bring into the field of battle an army of one hundred thousand men? There was one point to which I forgot to call your attention, although the decree which forces all men to bear arms was no act of ours. The conscription was abolished, but there is an old French law, long before the conscription, which binds every man to bear arms." "Yes, but that law must have had reference to foreign war. It could never have been intended to force Frenchmen against their will to bear arms against their fellow-citizens. A friend of mine—a Frenchman—father of four children, objects strongly to join in this civil war, although he did his duty without shrinking against the Prussians during the siege." One of the citizens present replied, "I am a married man myself; I have children; but I would more willingly fight against the Government at Versailles than the Prussians. The acts committed by the Thiers Government have made it the bounden duty of all to take up arms. He who would not do so can be no Frenchman."

"You will excuse me for saying," I answered, "that what you now urge is a proof of my previous suggestion that, if you force all to take up arms against their will, you suppress the existence of opinion—one of the first liberties which should be recognised in a Republican country. I am personally obliged for the courtesy with which I have been received. You must not think that the questions I have been putting have been impertinent curiosity. My object has been to make the truth public in England, and I shall esteem it a favour if you will let me have a written note of the salient points of our interview, so that no misconception may arise." The Citizen Moreau promised to let me have what I required, and he has kept his word. He added, "You have heard the truth, and I thank you for giving the opportunity of making it known." Before taking my leave, I impressed on him that I should simply relate facts, without offering any opinion. I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass of declaring that I have invariably found every facility accorded to me by the Central Committee, and of bearing testimony to the courtesy with which the gentleman I saw this afternoon received my questions.—*Daily Telegraph.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—No uncertainty.—Impure blood or imperfect action of some organ begets disease. Purify the former and balance the latter, the malady departs and good health returns. By exerting this corrective power Holloway's Pills have earned a world-wide reputation, and the correctness of the principle by which they extrude disease and institute health has been proved by an unvarying success extending over thirty years. A Pill or two taken at bed-time, when lassitude and low spirits are oppressive, will rouse the liver to more energetic secretion, and restore the fulness. As a dinner Pill, Holloway's medicine is unrivalled. It at once removes all the distressing flatulence, fulness, and discomfort after eating, which are the most annoying dyspeptic symptoms.

PARISIAN PROSPECTS.

(*The Times*, Apr. 14.)

THE advantage in the latest deeds of arms round the walls of Paris appears decidedly not to have been on the side of the Versailles troops. All their attacks on the Southern Forts, of Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge, have been repulsed, and Dombrowski has, it is asserted, won from them the whole of Neuilly, with its bridge, and shut in a body of Gendarmes at Asnieres, where, according to the story current in Paris yesterday morning, 2,000 of them have been compelled to surrender, and are now prisoners in Paris. Nothing daunted by these reverses, the troops of the Assembly are mustering in great force, and preparing for the contest. All the hopes of the Versailles Government are now centred in MacMahon, whose alleged plan will be found described in the letter of our Paris Correspondent. The Imperial Marshal, Duke of Magenta, left Versailles on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to Ville-l'Etang, thus, apparently, opening the campaign. There ensued a general massing of troops, a movement to the front, and a struggle at Asnieres and Neuilly, which was still, we are told, continuing last night. Marshal MacMahon cannot afford to risk his reputation in such tactics as his predecessors in command have hitherto indulged in. He must strike hard as well as strike quickly. His great German adversary, Count Moltke, has shown how true tactics should leave nothing to chance. A thing should not be attempted till it is feasible. When it is "only difficult," it should be "as good as done." We do not suppose that Marshal MacMahon attaches much importance to that "irresistible yet comparatively bloodless mean" hinted at by M. Thiers, if, as it is asserted, we are to understand by that a simultaneous movement in and outside Paris a rise of the loyal National Guards of the Capital in the rear of the Insurgents, while these are busy withstanding the attack of the Versailles troops in front. Such deeply-laid combinations would not go for much in a real soldier's reckoning, even if MacMahon did not know by this time what reliance is to be placed on the Paris loyal National Guards or "Men of Order"—if he did not know that of those who went by that name many have left the city or are hiding, and the rest, little as they love the Commune, have hardly more reason to be partial to the Assembly. Marshal MacMahon, in all probability, looks to his soldiers; and his line of action will be determined by their numbers, by their condition, and, above all things, by their sense of duty. With respect to the latter point it seems that the presence of MacMahon at the head of the Army ought alone to breathe a new soul into its ranks. The soldiers, we are told, have the highest respect for the valour, the abilities, but chiefly for the grand character of the Duke of Magenta—a respect, apparently not shaken by the disaster of Woerth, of which they throw the blame on De Failly, nor by the catastrophe of Sedan, which they think would have been a victory had not the Marshal been removed from his command by his wounds at the critical moment. This belief of the chief in his men's judgment may have a good effect on the men themselves. But in the meanwhile, Marshal MacMahon must feel that his troops need a new temper; that, with the exception of the Gendarmes, who have hitherto had nearly all the fighting to themselves and are now greatly reduced in number, and a few battalions from the unconquered garrisons of Bitche and Belfort, those troops mainly consist of M. Gambetta's "men with a musket," hastily thrown together with the scattered remnants of a twice-defeated Army; and that, besides, after their expulsion from Paris, those troops, out of conceit with themselves and mistrusted by the Government, have been studiously kept in the rear, and taught, as it were, to consider that their proper station. They have been told that they are to "gain a victory without bloodshed;" that the insurrection is "dying out," and that the Government will not act till "the moment arrives." Whether by those statements M. Thiers imposes upon himself or not, he certainly can deceive no man in his senses, as regards all of the Commander who must stake his military reputation on the issue of the impending struggle. MacMahon well knows that this is not the language to be addressed to any soldiers, least of all to French soldiers. He must treat his men to that truth to which they have so long been unaccustomed. He must prepare them for the severe and instant trial that awaits them. He must show them the way to Paris, and tell them that the honour of their arms and the very existence of their country require them to force an entrance into those gates from which they had to endure an ignominious expulsion.

If MacMahon succeeds thus in creating an army on the battle-field and in the very act of a conflict, he may, perhaps, achieve more than the mere subjugation of Paris or the extinction of the Commune. He may aspire to be the Cavaignac of 1871. Whenever anarchy has reached every tie of society, it is the possession of the army that is a basis for re-organization has been not unfrequently found. Should MacMahon be victorious, it would be easy for him to use as to abuse his victory, and he might, with the most perfect honesty, perceive that there are other things to be put down in France besides the Commune. It may be found out by the Republicans as well as by men of all other parties that between the Versailles Assembly and its Executive a game of compensation has from beginning to end been kept up, and that the Republican has equally compromised the dignity of the National Representation and the stability of the Government. If the Head of the Executive openly favoured a Republic, and was confident that the majority would succeed, it was his duty to elicit a confession of his views from a vote of the Deputies, and not play upon their fears and dissensions, affecting to rest for existence upon what should be the result of calm deliberation. Even now M. Thiers comes out with the strange declaration, that "No one threatens the Republic;" but the fact is that, with all his efforts to appear to force upon the French people a form of Government which he has opposed all his lifetime, and in which he has now probably less faith than ever, the Head of the Executive knows thoroughly well not only that there is no Republic in France, but that for him to mention its name and to proclaim its existence is to trespass on the right and functions of the Assembly, and to betray the trust that has been put in him. Should MacMahon succeed in fighting his way in and achieving the pacification of Paris, and were all parties in France replaced on that perfect footing of equality which was brought about by the September Revolution, the Government might aspire to become a true benefactor to the country, by eliciting the true vote of the nation, either through the present Assembly or through another to be elected at greater leisure and under freer auspices. But, obeying what he thinks the dictates of necessity, and anxious to please all parties and reconcile all interests, M. Thiers now announces that "Paris must return to the common Municipal law," forgetting that by a late vote of the Assembly there is no longer such a thing as common law in that respect in France, and that, for what concerns the election of its First Magistrate, Paris has been placed in a worse condition than the meanest village in the country.

We never anticipated any favourable results from the mission of the Paris Delegates to Versailles, nor imagined that between the Commune and the Assembly there could be any other attitude than that of deadly strife. But by the tenour of his answer to the delegates M. Thiers has contrived to shut the door against all possible negotiation, and declared war not only against the persons, but also against the principles of the Commune, although it ought to be clear to the mind of a statesman that there may be in those principles some germ of truth and justice—something that may survive the upshot of the present conflict and reverse the present judgment. There is no doubt that it is in a great measure owing to the policy of M. Thiers that the Commune has been gaining strength in Paris in despite of all its excesses, that it has enlisted in the ranks of its combatants many of those who had been hitherto neutral or even hostile, and that its arms have achieved successes which must needs aggravate the difficulties of the Versailles troops, and eventually make themselves felt on that public opinion on which M. Thiers must rely for the re-establishment of true order in France.

MACMAHON'S ATTACK ON PARIS—AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL CLUSERET.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 12.

NEVER have I heard a more tremendous uproar. At about nine o'clock last night the whole city was startled by a cannonade more furious than any we have yet experienced. The detonations were so violent, and followed each other in such rapid succession, as to induce a general belief, in some quarters of the town, that the battle raged within the walls. The boulevards, streets, and bridges were soon thronged by excited inhabitants, who listened in breathless anxiety to the deep-toned thunder of marine artillery, the grating crack of mitrailleuses, and well-sustained rifle-firing. The dark sky to the westwards was illuminated with the reflections of the cannons' flashes, rendered more brilliant by the darkness of the night. The Army of Versailles had attacked the Forts of Issy and Vanves. It had been reported during the day that Macmahon had assumed command of the Government troops; the Parisians declared he was attempting to wash out the disgrace of Sedan in the blood of Paris. The Versaillais, to the number of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, according to statements made by the National Guards—which, however, are without doubt exaggerated—descended the slopes of Meudon at nightfall, in the hope of surprising the southern forts by passing between those of Issy and Vanves. The Federals allowed them to advance to within one hundred yards of the trenches, and then General Rudes, who had been made acquainted with the movements of the enemy, gave orders that a tremendous fire should be opened. At the same moment the National Guards, extended in skirmishing order, poured in withering fire; the dreaded mitrailleuses joined in the fray; the Versaillais wavered, fell into disorder, and retreated. At midnight General Cluseret telegraphed to the Executive Commission—"My aide-de-camp returns from the forts with reports from the three commanders and from General Rudes. All goes well. Enemy driven back along the whole line."

During the night, however, the artillery thundered on at intervals; and this morning at six o'clock, unable to sleep, I sallied forth to seek an interview with General Cluseret, the Delegué à la Guerre. About the same time the cannons' roar was hushed, and in the streets there was nothing to recall to mind the storm of the previous evening. It was a lovely morning; the sky was not of that bright and glittering character which so often turns to rain, but of a delicately soft and gentle grey—the usual precursor of a fine day. There were but few persons in the streets. Fashionable Paris was still in bed. At the corners were groups discussing the night's events; but they did so in an undertone, as if afraid to disturb the stillness of the atmosphere. As I traversed the Pont de la Concorde I stopped to admire one of the finest views in Paris, embracing the Corps Legislatif, the Obelisk of Louqsor, the Ministry of Marine, the Tuileries Gardens, the heights of Passy and Chaillot—in the distance Notre Dame, Ie Sainte Chapelle, and other celebrated edifices. The Seine, gliding peacefully past its long line of quays and innumerable bridges, was undisturbed by ripple; even the gunboats moored in the river gave no signs of life. Everything was in keeping; even the two fishermen in the punt, plying their vocation in midstream, spoke not. Everything was silent; the water was so calm that it was difficult to define where reality ceased and the reflection of the boats in the water commenced. Could it be possible that this tranquil, and to all appearance peaceful, city was peopled with inhabitants thirsting for their brothers' blood?

No man is placed in a more prominent position at the present moment than General Cluseret. My mind being still impressed with the visions of the civilian Generals who have dazzled our eyes during the past few weeks, I feared that in the person of the present Minister of War I should find a more painful repetition. I reached the War Office at seven o'clock. Some National Guards and soldiers of various branches of the service were lounging about; two or three orderlies' horses, with steaming, shaggy coats, had evidently just arrived, at a rapid pace, from the forts. There were two omnibuses without horses, crammed with mess tins, in another corner, and a guard of Nationals in the hall. A sentry asked where I was going. "I wish to see General Cluseret. Is he here?" "I do not know if Citoyen Cluseret can be seen yet; it is early. Go upstairs, and you will find some one to give you the information." I mounted the wide, handsome, staircase, and encountered a very tall man in a suit of black, to whom I handed my card, with the request that he would deliver it to the General. Within a few minutes he returned, and I was requested to take a chair until the "Délégué à la Guerre" could receive me. The room was large and handsome, bearing evidence of Imperial luxury. Through a half-closed door I could discern in the adjoining room a billiard table, on which probably the Marechal Lebeauf had played pool before starting on that campaign which proved the downfall of the Napoleon dynasty. Several other persons were waiting in the room, and I feared it would be long before I could obtain audience with the General. Two secretaries entered, and dived into a mass of correspondence. The reading and weeding of innumerable letters, some of which were torn instanter, and thrown with emptied envelopes on the floor, was a work of no little difficulty. A gentleman, in appearance about forty-three or forty-four years of age, dressed in plain clothes, entered, went to the writing-table in the centre of the room, and signed some papers. Crossing to where I sat, near one of the windows, the plainly-dressed gentleman said, "Do you wish to see General Cluseret?" "Yes." "Excuse me one moment." The speaker returned to the table, signed some papers, and then beckoned me to follow him.

We left the room, and entered a smaller apart

them as accurate, or to suppose that all the persons stigmatized are mere gaol birds intent upon murder and pillage, as M. Jules Favre would have it believed. The correspondent points out that among the candidates for election to the vacant seats in the Commune are a peer of France; Victor Considérant, a philosophical writer; M. Reclus, a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and other professional men of good standing and attainments.

Another correspondent of the same Journal at Versailles says that Marshal MacMahon succeeded in forming his staff sooner than was expected, but that owing to the want of heavy guns for the plateau of Meudon his operations could not at first be of a very vigorous character. When these guns open fire, the southern forts, battered as they have been by the Germans, are likely, the writer thinks, to become untenable in a short time. Meanwhile, the organization of the army actively continues. Fresh soldiers are arriving from Germany, who are said to be inspired by the most loyal sentiments, and even from Paris volunteers come in. General Ducrot is reconstituting the regiments which surrendered at Metz.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS.

The following is from the Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Communalism—as the movement inaugurated in Paris must now be called, in distinction from Communism—has found some adherents at Brussels. A public meeting attended by about eighty persons took place there on the 9th, Citizen Pellering, senior, commenced by stating that the primitive Commune was an assemblage of families living together in the most complete liberty, without soldiers and tribunals. The Romans destroyed all that. The struggle for reconquering communal liberty has lasted for twelve centuries. 1793 gave the germ of equality, but to-day liberty and equality do not exist. The Commune alone is order in society, and the property of the soil must become common property. Citizen Kats insisted that the taxes should be paid by everybody according to the benefices derived from society. The present system is opposed to Christianity. The germ of the Christian idea is in the Commune. Man can be sustained only by the law of divine solidarity to be arrived at by the Commune. Worthy citizens alone should be elected for the public administration. A citizen (name unknown) vehemently asserted that all journalists are charlatans, and that he despised them. Not phrases, but movement and action are now needed. Citizen Le Cherq, of the International Association, declared the present conditions of work to be Egotism and atrocious. The system of competition had been imagined by that miserable Léon Say, the infamous author of the execrable principle of the relations between supply and demand. After handling severely the editor of a Brussels paper, the orator said that the defeat of "our" brothers at Paris is possible, but that the idea will survive and finally triumph. Citizen Arts stated that of 10,000 people 9,999 possess nothing, and are unfairly taken advantage of. The present demands of Paris are identical with what Christ demanded. Christ said, "Love one another;" he would add, "Let us instruct one another," and the revolution will be accomplished peaceably. Citizen Scoit observed that the moneyed man who does not work does not deserve to eat. Citizen Leclerq said that the Bible is the most ignoble and infamous book, justifying all kinds of crimes. As to the question of the journalists, writers sincerely devoted to the people write gratuitously. The only remedy for all evils lies in the abolition of interest on capital. President Pellering complains of the turn of the discussion. "Revenons à la Commune," he says. (Voice: "Revenons à nos moutons.") The budgets increase from day to day, and the poor workman has to pay everything, while the rentier pays nothing. The Commune must put an end to such a state of things. It is a Utopia to imagine that the revolution can be made in a pacific manner. The actual order is nothing but disorder and anarchy. The privilege of property must be abolished, for all crimes are committed by and for proprietors. If our friends in Paris succumb they will be the martyrs of humanising ideas. There is something grand and generous in those men struggling now in defence of the interests of the people. Citizen Brens of the International Association saw in the Commune the basis of social renovation. 1793 has profited only the purchasers of confiscated properties, the upstarts of the guillotine, and the sharcholders of the Bank. 1848 has been lost by mysticism. Christ and the Bible have been justly stigmatized. Citizen Grégoire said that the proletaires must get rid of the bourgeois, make the revolution of work, and upset the present state of things to organize order. Propaganda should be made immediately, and the revolution as soon as possible. Citizen Preuder advised that a provision of ideas should be made for future meetings. True journalism should be an apostolate. Not a revolution of revenge but a scientific revolution is wanted. The discussion was adjourned till the next meeting.

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The deputation of English and Scotch Roman Catholics, who lately waited on the Pope to present him with an address, have published a report of their mission. They had little to complain of in the way of popular demonstrations at Rome, but this was due, they think, to the strong representations made by their friends to the police authorities beforehand, as they had information that it was intended to offer them serious insults. The Duke of Norfolk read the address, and the Pope replied "in a voice which was vigorous and energetic, but full of emotion." After speaking of his love for England, and remarking that he was the successor of St. Gregory, his Holiness said—"I have prayed to St. Gregory to suggest to me the words that I should say to you this morning. There are two things—I pray you to be always united: let your impulse and energy be united with the impulse and energy which is manifested throughout the Catholic world. As at the beginning of the Catholic religion, 'Credentium erat cor unum et anima una,' so I beseech you to be always united one with the other. I charge you to say this to your bishops: be united—the bishops with you, and you with the bishops. If any one lags behind it must be made known, in order that I may suggest to him to reunite himself to the rest, and to march against the enemies of religion and of the Church. It is not now a political war—a battle against Governments which we have to wage; but we have even to maintain the rights of truth, the rights of religion, the rights which Jesus Christ has given us. Union then, my dear children, is necessary. Courage is also necessary—the courage to speak up for and defend the rights of the Church—to defend them against her enemies, who make war upon her here in Italy and elsewhere. And this war is not made only against the Pope; there are many who will have nothing more to do with Jesus Christ, nor with the Blessed Virgin. In such a warfare let us unite all our efforts, and the gates of hell shall never prevail, 'portæ inferi non prevalebunt.' I might, my children, say many other things to you; but I will not take up your time. I accompany you with my blessings. I give them to you with all my heart. I have already said that I love England; and I repeat that St. Gregory is my superior in science and in virtue; but as to love for England, I am equal with St. Gregory. May the benedictions be with you throughout your lives; may they remain upon you and your wives, and your children, and your brothers, your lands and your possessions, so that you may live and die in the midst of these blessings. O my God! grant that the Catholic Church may flourish in England; grant that the Church may flourish. Bless all those who are here present; may every mouth here present praise Thee and exalt Thee through all eternity! Benedictio Dei Omnipotentis, Patris, et Filii et Spiritus Sancti descendat super vos et maneat semper. Amen." The Duke of Norfolk and the deputation were then presented severally to the Pope by Mgr. Stonor, and each one received from his hands a handsome medal with his portrait on the obverse. When the presentations were over, the Holy Father, saying with much cheerfulness, "Surgite; Eamus," invited the deputation to accompany and converse with him in his walk through the loggie, stanze, and gardens of the Vatican.

BOAT-RACE DOGGREL.

A Cambridge Bard proved himself a true vates—prophet as well as minstrel—in certain doggrel rhymes that were freely circulated in the steamers and at Mortlake. Here are two prescient stanzas:—

Oxford! you are much too eager:
There's time enough to take the lead.
To win the day, the patience you
Of Darbishire and Marsden need.

Alas for Isis! see! her stroke
Thus early calls upon his crew;
While Goldie, like Jack Hall, pulls steady:
He knows the task set him to do.

Here is yet another that shows how clearly the "poet" foresaw the ruling mistake made by the losing crew, though I question their stroke being wholly responsible for putting steam so early—

Lesley, man, you're over-zealous;
'Tis clear that to the place you're new,
Methinks this day you'll learn a lesson,
That weight alone won't pull you through.

By the way, I must not omit some very tolerable squibs that Cambridge turned out in honour of her victory, though it may be pardonable to question the assertion that they were impromptu effusions made under the inspiration of victory. Here is an adaptation from Ovid—

Aurea nunc primum sunt sæcula, plurimus auro
Venit honos, auro conciliatur amor.

Goldie's is the luck to day,
Goldie's all the glory;
Goldie's love will not say Nay,
When he tells his story.

And another entitled "Columnæ Rostratæ"—

Why is Oxford's proud column become so soon mouldy?
'Twas of Darbishire spar; but our column is Goldie.
—*London Letter.*

The colony of New South Wales was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by news received on the 22nd of March that "a filibustering expedition" had left America early in February with a view to a piratical descent upon the ports of Melbourne, Sydney, and Otago. The rumour gave the local press the matter for some interesting leading articles, and the Legislative Council discussed the probabilities of its truth. It was decided that the rumour was incredible, but that vigilance along the coast might not be thrown away.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lasting, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, April 14.)

There has now been a fortnight's fighting round Paris and the civil war is not over, though the Versailles Government is still confident of success, without the assistance of the Germans which has been offered and declined.

Shelling the insurgents at Maillot from Mont Valérien has caused much damage within the city. All the portion of the city occupied by the Germans when they entered has been exposed to the fire.

The latest engagements appear to have resulted adversely for the Versailles troops.

The fighting this week has been outside Paris on the north-west, under the guns of Mont Valérien, and on the south, where the forts are held by the insurgents.

Neuilly Bridge, which was captured from the Reds at the end of last week, has, it is said, been retaken by them.

A body of 2,000 of the regular army having crossed the Seine have been made prisoners, and reprisals for treatment of the insurgents are talked of.

Marshal Macmahon is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army.

Ladislas Dombrowski is the new Commander-in-Chief of the Paris National Guards.

Rochefort asserts that 7,000 Paris Guards were placed *hors de combat* in the first engagements outside Paris.

In the severe fighting at Marseilles, on April 4, 500 persons were killed and wounded, among whom were women and children who were engaged handing cartridges to the insurgents.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review, at Brighton, was in all respects successful. The weather was fine; the march past exceptionally good; the manœuvres in the sham-fight satisfactory.

The Joint High Commission has, it is said, disposed of the Canadian fisheries question by agreeing to mutual concessions.

The *Gazette* issued on Monday announces the death of the infant Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, "to the great grief of Her Majesty and of the Royal Family."

Satisfactory reports of the condition of the Princess of Wales appear daily.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales, and probably the Princess, will visit Dublin in August, to attend the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has signified his disapproval of a display of opposition to the Purchas judgment.

Lord Normanby's appointment to the governorship of Queensland is gazetted. Major-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B., is appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported very unwell.

Mr. J. Wickens has succeeded to the vice-chancellorship vacated by Sir John Stuart.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced from 3 per cent. to 2½.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Earl of Milltown; Sir M. Brady, Bart.; Gen. H. E. Porter; Major-Gen. D. Rainier; Major J. C. Campbell, late 9th Lancers; Major G. Minter, late 45th and 28th Regts.; Capt. the Hon. W. Ogilby; Capt. E. Thompson, late Staff Corps; Mr. G. F. Brown, late Bengal C.S.; Prof. J. Sanders; Rev. E. Smith, Chaplain to the Forces; and Mr. J. B. Chatterton.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF A PRINCE.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published containing the following:—"Sandringham, April 6, 1871.—This day, at a quarter before three o'clock p.m., her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present. The event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns." A second supplement to the *Gazette* published the following:—"Whitehall, April 8, 1871.—On Friday, the 7th inst., about two o'clock p.m., died, at Sandringham, his Royal Highness Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, infant son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the great grief of her Majesty, and of the Royal Family." "Lord Chamberlain's office, April 8, 1871.—Orders for the Court's going into morning as follows: For ten days, from Monday, the 10th inst., for his late Royal Highness Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, infant son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ladies to wear black silk dresses trimmed with crape and black shoes and gloves, black fans, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles and plain linen."

FUNERAL OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

Sandringham, Tuesday Afternoon, April 10.

The funeral of Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, the third son and sixth child of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place this afternoon in the picturesque churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Park. The funeral ceremonial was of the simplest possible character, and conducted with considerable privacy. The few people who travelled from Lynn and elsewhere were kept on the high road outside the Park palisading, only those connected with the Royal estate being admitted into the Park. The weather was dull, and rather cold, but not so severe as it had been on some previous days. The cortège was formed at the north front of the hall shortly after one o'clock (in the order given in the Court Circular), and proceeded [illegible] to the south gate of the churchyard. The pathway from the garden gate was lined on each side by the labourers, workmen, and cottagers on the estate, and near the churchyard was a score or two of children belonging to the Princess's schools, who were dressed in scarlet capes, &c., the present of the Princess of Wales. The demeanour of all present was very decorous. The procession moved on from the house to the church to an accompanying tolling of bells, the only public intimation of what was going on being the flags raised half mast high on the towers of the Sandringham and King's Lynn churches, and the Grey Friar's tower, and some other places. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Wellesley, assisted by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., Rector of Sandringham. The coffin of the infant Prince bore the following inscription: "Alexander John Charles Albert, third son of Albert Edward and Alexandra, Prince and Princess of Wales, born April 6, 1871: died April 7, 1871." A vault had been provided under the east window of the church, and the tombstone of which will be visible from the grounds. The coffin was a handsome mahogany one, with silver ornaments, covered with a pall of white silk with a violet velvet cross. Before it was lowered the Prince of Wales placed on it six immortelles, for the Princess, himself, the Queen, the Queen of Denmark, and the young Princes. A body of young ladies in white dresses scattered white violets, primroses, and anemones on the coffin, instead of earth, at the sentence "Ashes to ashes," &c. At the conclusion of the ceremony the procession re-formed and returned to Sandringham-house, and the vault was at once bricked up. The Prince of Wales entertained the tenantry and others on the conclusion of the ceremony.—*Daily News.*

"REYNOLDS'S" ON THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF A PRINCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Whenever we hear of the journals which circulate especially amongst the working classes, a paper called "Reynold's" is generally cited as a particular favourite and so indeed it must be if we are to rely upon the word of the publisher, who advertises a guarantee that its circulation is "over 300,000 weekly." In this popular paper, with a sale which only that of the *Telegraph* can rival, the bulletin announcing the birth of a prince at Sandringham is headed in large type "Another Inauspicious Event." The death of the unhappy baby is thus chronicled:—

"A Happy Release.

"We have much satisfaction in announcing that the newly-born child of the Prince and Princess of Wales died shortly after its birth, thus relieving the working classes of England from having to support hereafter another addition to the long roll of State beggars they at present maintain."

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 14.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th April, 1871.

3rd Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Leopold J. H. Grey to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th April 1871.

10th Foot, Ensign Augustus George Bridge to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thomas Orton, deceased. Dated 5th January, 1871.

Ensign William Hastings Sim, from the 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bridge. Dated 15th April, 1871.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Francis Percy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lancelot Le Feuvre, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Ensign John Warner Ruddach to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Percy. Dated 15th April, 1871.

17th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Esmonde, V.C., from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice William Affleck King, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Captain Archibald Hammond Utterson to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Esmonde, V.C., who retires. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Lieutenant William Lonsdale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Utterson. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Ensign Stephen John Stevens to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lonsdale. Dated 15th April, 1871.

19th Foot, Captain James Knox is permitted to retire upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Ensign Alfred C. Le Quesne to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

20th Foot, Lieutenant Clifford Gabourel Gibaut to be Captain, without purchase, vice Robert D'Arcy, deceased. Dated 28th March, 1871.

21st Foot, Ensign H. F. J. Callaghan has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission Dated 15th April, 1871.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Fleetwood William Bynd to be Captain, by purchase, vice Francis Edward Holyoake, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Ensign William Henry Kerr to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bynd. Dated 15th April, 1871.

36th Foot, Ensign Archibald Spiers McRae to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry C. Cowell, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 31st January, 1871.

45th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Lambard to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin, who has joined the Depôt. Dated 3rd December, 1870.

85th Foot, Ensign William Hill to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

71st Foot, Lieutenant Hugh Fraser has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 15th April, 1871.

77th Foot, Ensign George Fenton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. J. White, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1871.

87th Foot, Quartermaster John Connor, from half pay late Depôt Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Scott, placed on half-pay. Dated 15th April, 1871.

99th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Benjamin Cotton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Tosswill, promoted. Dated 22nd March, 1871.

107th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Patton has been permitted to retire on the pension of a Colonel. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Medical Department, the second Christian name of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Meikleham, promoted in the Gazette of the 29th November, 1870, is Cuninghame, and not Cunnitgham, as therein stated.

Staff Surgeon Charles William Woodroffe, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 21st March, 1871.

Brevet.

Major-General Frederick Paul Haines to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General, while serving in command of the Forces in the Madras Presidency, East Indies. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Patton, retired on a pension from 107th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 1st January 1871.

The honorary rank of Captain, granted to Quartermaster J. Connor on his retirement to half-pay, has been cancelled, he having been appointed Paymaster, 87th Foot.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows, viz.:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Lawrence Busk, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Shield Kenney, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Baker Sweet, Madras Infantry. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Major John Mingaye Holt, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Major George Price, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Major George Johnston Reeves, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1871.

To be Inspectors-General of Hospitals.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Andrew Reynolds, Madras Establishment. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Robert Henry Rennick, Madras Establishment. Dated 15th April, 1871.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Henry Orr, C.B., M.D., Madras Establishment, Dated 15th April, 1871.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 14.)

Admiralty, 11th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List from this date:—

Staff Commander William W. Dillon.

(Mr. Dillon has been authorized to assume the rank of Captain from the same date).

Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Trollope.

The Reverend Hubert Brymer Williams has this day been appointed a Chaplain, and George Williams, Esq., a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 15.

SIMPLE FORM OF DECEPTION.

Enter a crowded room, and at once *take every one in* with your eye.

LITERARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"The best-thumbed book in my library," said a writer remarkable for his orthography, "is a Johnson's Dictionary."

NATURAL SELECTION.

"Development of Species!" said an old bill-discounter, "don't talk to me about development of species. The only thing worth studying is development of specie!"

A SEA OF TROUBLE.

A telegram from Paris, the other day, stated that—"The exodus of families continues on a grand scale." We wish the people of the Parisian exodus well out of their Red Sea.

A DEPENDENT POSITION.

To be a great orator is a great distinction, but a successful public speaker pays heavily for his popularity, for how uncomfortable it must be for him, when a whole assembly hangs upon his lips!

CHANGE OF NAME.

In consequence of Mr. Bentinck's complaint that the "two front benches" in the House of Commons are more comfortably "upholstered" than the rest of the seats, that honourable member will in future be known as Mr. Benchtinck.

BRIGHTON REVIEW.

Adjutant—"Now, then, Major Jones, your men are retreating. Mount, and follow them at once."

Major—"It's all very well to say *'Mount!'* but that is just what I've been trying to do ever since the firing commenced."

MALAPROPIANA.

Mrs. Malaprop presents her compliments to Mr. Bruce, and begs to be reformed if he considers that her giving just a thimbleful of spirits to a cabman, for purveying her six boxes up above three pairs of stairs, would be permitted by the claws of the excuseable liquors bill.

MISAPPLICATION.

Clergyman's wife (who takes great interest in her industrial school)—"Jane Brown, I'm sorry to hear from your mistress that you are not diligent at your needlework. Now, you know who it is that 'finds work for idle hands to do'?"

Jane Brown (artfully thinking to propitiate)—"If you please, 'M, 'eou dew, 'M!!"

THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

The "Red" Departmental Provisional Committee of Marseilles, a few days since, issued a proclamation, which contains the following glorious passage:—

"Questions of detail are raised in order to avoid the discussion of principles involved. In short, people dare to ask what we want."

What astounding audacity! Fancy people actually dare to ask what we, the sovereign populace, want! "O brave we!" as Dr. Johnson used to cry. Marry, "this is Ercles' vein; a tyrant's vein," with a vengeance. Verily, King Mob doth talk the language of a despotic monarch—in a burlesque.

TO PRESIDENT ODGER.

BY AN UN-READ REPUBLICAN.

(*Found in St. James's Hall, after the Hindignation Meeting.*)

O Odger, my Odger, you ain't half a dodger,
The way to succeed in this world is success;
I'm blessed if your chances of being a lodger
In Buckingham Palace ain't all in a mess.

You can't git elected, you talk quite dejected,
Your colleagues site grinning, your spirits to cow;
And then any meeting at which you're expected
Melts out in a mull, or busts up in a row.

Come, show you're worth something—the public's a doubter;
A king, says the swells, is a cove as "can *do*;"
To go by *your* doings thus far, my old spouter,
I'm blowed if I'd bet you could cobble a shoe.

Flare hup! my bold Brutus, and make a diskivery
Of brains—make a boot o' it. A brave double-sole,
And send it to Brumpting by parcels delivery,
With President Odger's kind love to King Cole.

"NO CARDS!"

How happy was my former life,
So steady, calm, and sober,
Before September, '70
Gave place unto October.

Then every morning I could lie
Upon my pillow napping,
And never care a single rap
About the postman's rapping.

For, though no correspondence calls
In me for strong regards,
My letters I could tolerate,
But not these postal cards.

They come upon that fatal morn
In heaps, in shoals, by yards;
My letter-box was crammed with them,
Those economic cards.

Talking-machines and Pepper's ghosts,
Chiropodists and bards,
Australian meat, and sermons sweet,
Were all "upon the cards."

My servants read remarks from duns,
Expressed in language hard:
My wife tabooed an Albion feast
Exposed upon a card.

My cook, who's cousins by the score,
All privates in the Guards,
Knows when my wife and I'll be out,
She sees it, on the cards.

From all domestic privacy,
I feel that I'm debarred;
The very page-boy knows each move,
He's grown a knowing "card."

I'm not revengeful; but I'd like
To see the fellow tarr'd
And feathered, who suggested first
This horrid postal card.

When I got married, spooney as
No end of Abelards,
I said, "dear wife, we'll keep through life
Our nuptial vow—'no cards!'

"Within the circle of our home
We'll centre our regards"—
For then who could prognosticate
These public postal cards?

This will I do—I'll advertise,
And offer large rewards
For some one who'll expatriate me
To where there are "no cards."

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION, INTRODUCED IN 1882,
FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Balfugate & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

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